THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

Republican National Nominations: For President, GENERAL BENJAMIN HARRISON, Of Indiana For Vice-President,

LEVI PARSONS MORTON Of New York.

Defenders of American Industry.

EVERY MANUFACTURER ENCOURAGED FOR PROVISIONS WITHIN OURSELVES, AND FOR THE MANUFACTURES HE SUPPLIES -Benjamin Franklin

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888.

Keep Them Out of the Road.

It is commonly supposed that roads are primarily and principally intend ed for the use of horses and vehicles of various sorts. While there are other uses to which roads are put, it is not known that their projectors ever intended them to be used as playground for infants. And yet in certain parts of the township the roads have been almost rendered impassable owing to their appropriation by numerous small children.

There would be no difficulty in driving along with safety, speed and comfort, after the manner of an ocean steamer, without regard to any small fry that might be in the way, but most Bloomfielders object more or less strongly to driving over live babies. But to avoid this catastrophe necessitates an amount of vigilance which becomes wearisome, and a strain upon one's nerves painful if not dangerous. The dusk of the evening is a favorite time with the infants for taking possession of the middle of the road. where there is plenty of air an ' the dust is soft and comfortable; and protection and free trade." And this one's heart is in his throat a good part of the time while driving through these playgrounds, as he sees small shadowy forms springing out from under the horses' feet.

Some hard hearted drivers have intimated that where the infants are so numerous and their mothers appear so unconscious of their existence and so regardless of their safety, a few of them would not be missed. Others, of a contemplative frame of mind, have wondered how much damages parents would like to collect per child, and of the part which the doctrine of contributory negligence would play in the lawsuits brought to collect them. Still others of a practical frame of mind drive around these districts rather than run the risk of being compelled to solve the problem.

In the meantime how would it do for the Township Committee to pass an ordinance forbidding children playing in the streets? Strange as it may seem there are people who are more afraid of a fine of fifty cents than they are of the risk of broken bones and death.

Come.

The Republicans have invited Jo seph Coult, Esq., of Newark, to make an address on the issues of the cam paign, at the Republican headquarters, Dodd's Hall, next Monday evening. Mr. Coult is known to be an effective and entertaining speaker, and all who would like to hear the Republican side of the story are cordially invited, without regard to party. A special invitation is given to the ladies; and while gentlemen will be advanced by the President that the welcome in any case, their presence will be much more appreciated if they are accompanied by their wives, daughters and lady friends. Upon know that the theory advanced by the the settlement aright of the issues now before the country both parties contend its prosperity depends. Why are not the women as much interested in prosperity as the men? 'As for the women having no influence because they have no votes, the children may be gulled by such nonsense but we are sure the men know better.

Midnight Marauders.

The attempt of thieves to break in the residence of Dr. W. G. Farrington or Liberty street and also that of W. Rowland on Thomas street, Monday night, caused considerable of a sensation The marauders secured nothing of value as their bungling method of doing business served to give timely warning at

Later reports seem to indicate that the gang was a large one, since at about the same time some of them were operating at Mr. Townsend's and Dr. Farrington's in Liberty street, two or more of them were prowling about the houses on Park Place. Mrs. H. W. Balantine was aroused by the noise of raising a window, and Mr. Ballantine, taking his pistol, went down the stairs to intercept them. As he did so he heard the peculiar noise made by the use of a knife in slitting up the wire screen of a parlor window. He warned the marauder to get away from there and heard some one say on the piazza, "We will." He fired off his pistol to hasten their retreat. In the morning it was discovered that they had pried open the cellar door and got into the furnace room, but no farther. Tracks of two men, one them barefooted, were noticed about the house leading from the cellar to the piaz-

AN ADDRESS TO FREE-TRADERS.

SEFORE THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 19, 1887, BY ROBERT

onse to a speech made by Mr. R. R. Bow. Secretary of the New York Prec Trade Ciub, the same evening, in which that gentle-man took strong grounds in support of the President's Message, declaring that the Pres-ident had at last clearly defined the issue-between Free Trade and Protection and welcoming the coming economic battle.]

My part in this debate is rather t

point out the unwisdon of some pro posed methods of depleting the Treas ury of the surplus than to suggest any particular way of disposing of the accumulating revenue. For several years the business and labor interests of the country have been summoned before committees and commissions harassed by tariff bills and over whelmed by free-trade tracts and ora tory. The war between the advocates of Protection and Free Trade in the United States has been carried on vigorously since 1880. I insist on using the term "free trade" in this connection, gentlemen, because that doctrine forms the basis of your argument and that is your goal. While the political party advocating this doctrine has hesitated to venture too far in o the tempestuous waters of free trade, you, who have formulated and given force to the ideas, have aggressively and boldly advocated the straight Manchester school of

With this plausible theory you have captured most of our colleges, and since the Boston Herald has declared that "nothing could possibly be more pointedly against the spirit of Christ than the spirit of Protection," I am afraid you intend to lay violent hands upon the Church itself. But what is still more to the point, so far as practical effect upon national prosperity is concerned, is the complete conversion of President Cleveland to the doctrine which you gentlemen have preached so vigorously and so persistently during the last ten years.

It is true that the President tries to rub off the finger-marks of those who directed his mind, and requests us not to dwell "upon the theories of after he has enunciated, for the first time in the history of his country in the President's message, the clear and unmistakable doctrine of Cobden and Bright, and denounced the protective system as "vicious, inequitable and illogical." Vicious! What does that mean? Wicked, depraved, addicted to vice. Inequitable! What does that mean? Unjust, partial. Illogical! What does that mean? Contrary to the rules of reasoning. The President, at the threshold of his argument, declares that Protection, as it exists to-day in the United States, is wicked, depraved and addicted to vice; that it is unjust and partial, and contrary to the rules of reasoning. Could Mr. Cobden, if he were living, say more than this? Does Mr. Bright, in his occasional outbursts, "bandy" stronger "epithets" than these ?

Having thus characterized the the

ory of Protection and planted himself

firmly on the side of Free Trade, he

unblushingly informs us that the question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant." There is not an honest free trader within the sound of my voice who does not know that the theory advanced by the President that the tariff raises the price to con sumers of all imported articles by precisely the sum paid for duties is a free-trade theory; who does not know that the theory advanced by the Pres ident that the price of all similar commodities made in this country is likewise increased to nearly or quite the enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles is free-trade theory; who does not know that the theory advanced by the Pres ident that duties levied on foreign goods is merely a scheme to tax every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers is a free-trade theory; who does not know that the theory advanced by the President that only a small minority of the wage earners of this country are benefited by Protection is a free trade theory who does not know that the theory increase in the price of articles of general consumption more than counteracts the advantage of higher wages is a free trade theory; who does not President that sheep husbandry in America would flourish better if wool were removed from the dutiable list is free trade theory

The President's own theories and utterances in the message of Dec. 6 stamp him unquestionably as a freetrader. It is he himself who has lessened the chances of a wise conclusion on this question by dwelling too long and too fondly upon the theories of Free Trade. It is he himself who has converted a condition into a theory, and not the Protectionists. The President's attempt to shirk the responsibility of his own words may comfort and console a few janus Dem ocrats, but it will not deceive either honest free-traders nor honest Protectionists.

Robbed of its free-trade theories

and fustian, what is there in the President's message? Simply this. We have two schemes of taxation, and too much revenue. One schemethat of internal revenue on tobacco and alcohol—he thinks is not a burden, and does not bear heavily on the people. And yet it is the most direct tax upon American industry. It was created as a war measure, to provide for extraordinary expenses. The par ty to which President Cleveland belongs opposed this tax as unconstitutional, at the time. It was only justified as a war measure. internal tax is a burden upon every farmer who grows a bushel of corn or a pound of tobacco. Free alcohol in the arts and manufactures (and I am glad to find that Mr. Bowker agrees with me on this point) would help our chemical industries and cheapen thousands of articles into which alco hol goes. And when Mr. Bowker advocates free alcohol for the arts and | blankets at \$5 a pair that cannot be

to our side of the question than be try at £1 (\$5) a pair. thinks. Does he know what percentage of the total products is used in on Legislation of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association assert. One-half, gentleman, of the total production of distilled spirits is thus

The retention of this tax and that on tobacco fosters monopoly and enis as much of a burden upon the farmers of the South as a similar tax would be upon potatoes in this State of New York. As an act of justice to the Southern States these real war taxes ought to be removed. And vet, the first Democratic president in twenty five years is unable to see anything burdensome or unjust in these taxes to the Southern people.

The Atlanta Constitution, a repre-

sentative Southern Democratic journal, recently referring to these taxes, says: "When it is necessary to shed blood to collect an unnecessary tax, that tax should be abolished. That is one of the reasons why the excise tax should be abolished." In his desire to serve the free traders of the pivotal State of New York and the free raw material manufacturers of New England, the President ignores the cry from the South that the penalty of collecting these internal taxes is blood -the blood of those who feel that in a free country they ought to enjoy the right of disposing of the corn they raise in the fields and the tobacco they grow on their plantations without government interference. The injustice of this war tax, and the horrors connected with its collection, form a chapter in American history that should in the interest of national harmo y be blotted out at the earliest possible moment. The President brushes this whole question of the internal revenue on one side as almost unworthy of consideration in his anxiety to get down to solid work on his "vicious, inequitable and illogical" tariff. Our "second scheme of taxation" is that of custom duties on imports. He proposes to reduce the surplus revenue in two ways. First, taking | ficient to prick this free-trade bubble certain articles from the dutiable especially when we remember that list; and second by scaling down to the lowest possible point the duties in important schedules, such as the woolen, cotton, chemical, earthenware, glassware, and iron and steel sched-

There is no doubt but the way to stop revenue is to increase the free list. Now we are confronted by "conditions," not "theories" -- so the President says. What is the condition of the free list? It is safe to say, gentlemen, that at the present moment it contains almost every article that we don't produce here. Protectionist statesmen of the blueist, straightest sort have burned midnight oil selecting articles for the free list. The Tariff Commission, of which I was a member, sat up nights trying to discover articles for the free list. And we were measurably successful. free list has grown from less than oneainth of the dutiable list in 1870, to one-half of the dutiable list in 1886. More than \$212,000,000 worth of goods entered the ports of the United States free of duty last year.

First, to reduce the surplus revenue and decrease the price of clothing to the wage earner, the President proposes to put wool upon the free list. t is a curious fact, and one that the President does not appear to have considered, that the price of wool has always been higher under a low than a high tariff. "Why should the farmers be so anxious to retain the tariff, then ?" I hear my free-trade friends ask. Because under a protective tariff the breeds of sheep have been improved. In 1860, the average weight f fleece was less than two and onehaf pounds; in 1875, more than five pounds. A five pound sheep will eat no more than a two and a half-pound sheep. It will be seen that the same conditions apply here as in manufac turing industries; the fostering care of a tariff has increased production, improved the quality, and ultimately cheapened the cost of the product to the consumer. Under such circumstances, it is narrow statesmanship that would remove an industry so vast and so productive of good, from the dutiable list to the free list. With this duty, we have founded

and developed a great woolen indus try, upon which hundreds of thous ands depend for their daily bread We have become the great carpet producing and consuming country of the world. And these industries have all been built up, mark you, with a high duty on wool. And more than that. The clothing of the people is cheaper, style and quality considered, than in any market of the world. Nine tenths of all card wool fabrics are made di rect for ready-made clothing establishments, by means of which most of our laboring people and boys are supplied with woolen garments. Hence we see overcoats advertised as low as one dollar, and good suits of clothes for five dollars. While you gentlemen are advocating your worn out theories in solid nonparell letters to the editor, flaring advertisements, such as the following, greet the eye of workingmen on the outside pages of the pa-

500 Men's Heavy Winte Overcoats at 500 Men's Heavy Winter Suits at 3.50 500 Men's Heavy Winter Pauts at .75 500 Boys' Heavy Winter Overcoats at 90c 500 Boys' Heavy Winter Suits at 500 Pairs Boys' Knee-Pants at

Gentlemen, I have been looking into the clothing business lately, and am prepared to show you sample suits at prices that will astonish you, when the style and quality are taken into consideration. You can really procure here in New York a serviceable suit of clothes for \$5, and a very good suit for \$10, made of American goods -goods, too, that will wear and hold their color. I can show you blankets at \$2.10 a pair that cannot be beaten at 10s. (\$2 50) a pair in England, and

manufactures he comes farther over | beaten in that happy free trade coun-

In these days of cheap clothing and cheap blankets, that venerable chestthis way? One-half. So the Committee | nut of yours about the poor man's workingman gazes on shop windows filled with excellent blankets, which can be bought in New York as cheap and as good as in London. Not long ago, I was in a factory where 25,000 pairs of men's winter trousers, made courages trusts, and the tobacco tax of goods weighing fourteen ounces per yard, were being made to be sold at \$1.50 per pair. Strictly all-wool complete suits were held at \$5.50 per suit. Good heavy full winter suits at \$6,50 and \$7.50. Winter overcoats of satinet at \$2 each. The prices of good substantial garments, sufficient to supply a workingman for a year, were as follows: a handsome suit for Sunday wear, \$10.00; working suit, \$7.00; extra pair of trousers, \$2.00;

overcoat, \$5.00; total, \$24.00. A workingman earning two dollars day can thus obtain his clothing for a year by the labor of two weeks. He can do no bette. than this in England. I have priced hundreds of workingmen's suits there, and found nothing fit to wear for less than \$10 or \$12 The commonest corduroy trousers cost, in England, \$2.50, while machine made boots and shoes are more ex-

pensive there than in this country. These facts in regard to our woolen industry refute effectually the grotesque statements made by the Pres ident, to the effect that the masses of the people in this country are com pelled to pay as a tax the duty, not only on imported goods, to the government, but an equivalent amount, in increased cost, to the American manufacturer for goods made at

And his other proposition-and I quote his exact language—that "the amount of duty measures the tax pai by those who purchase for use the imported article," is equally false in fact, though you have admitted by your cheers true, as a free-trade the

A few illustrations, borrowed from Mr. Charles Heber Clark, will be sufschedule and placing them on the free | the President does not give a single specific example to prove that his as-

The present price of steel rails is \$33.00 a ton. The duty is \$17.00, and the freight \$2.50, together making \$19.50, the tax on imported rails. This deducted from \$33.00 leaves \$13.50, which should be the British price of steel rails, if the President's theory is correct. But the British price is, in fact. \$20.00, instead of \$13.50. Further, the steel rail industry in this country was built up under a duty of \$28.00 a ton. In 1885 steel rails were sold here for \$27.00, just one dollar less than the original duty. Take another illustration. The price of cut nails in Philadelphia is \$2 for a keg of 100 pounds. The duty on cut nails is \$1.25. If the President's proposition be correct, cut nails should

be bought in Europe for 75 cents keg, In fact, they cannot be bought anywhere on earth for less than \$1.50 a keg. Again, cut nails have been sold in this country as low as \$1.85 a keg of 100 pounds, while the duty was \$1.50 a keg. Thus, according to the President, cut nails must then have been purchasable in Europe for 35

cents a keg. An example even more remarkable is found in the fact that while chloroform is subject to a duty of 50 cents a pound, the domestic article is selling in this country for 35 cents a pound, or actually for 15 cents a pound less than the duty ! Here are the facts. I challenge

contradiction, both in regard to the price of clothing and blankets and thousand other articles. First, claim that the price of the home commodity is governed by home competition, and not by the price of the foreign article plus the duty; and second, I assert, and prove the asser tion, that the price of the imported article is not the foreign price plus the duty, as the President claims it He has no facts, and can produce no facts to support his position. I have produced facts and can produce any amount of additional facts that will sustain my position.

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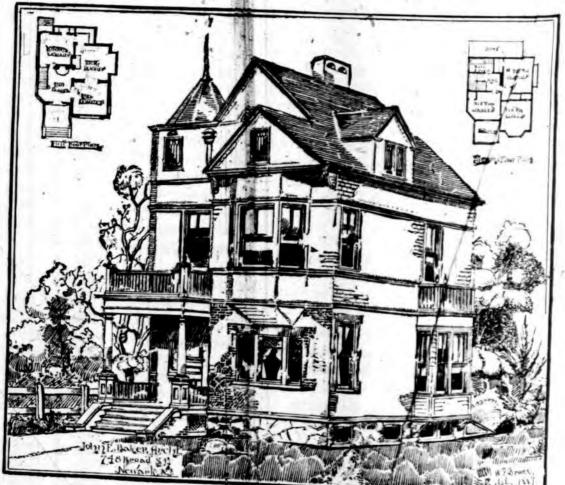
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